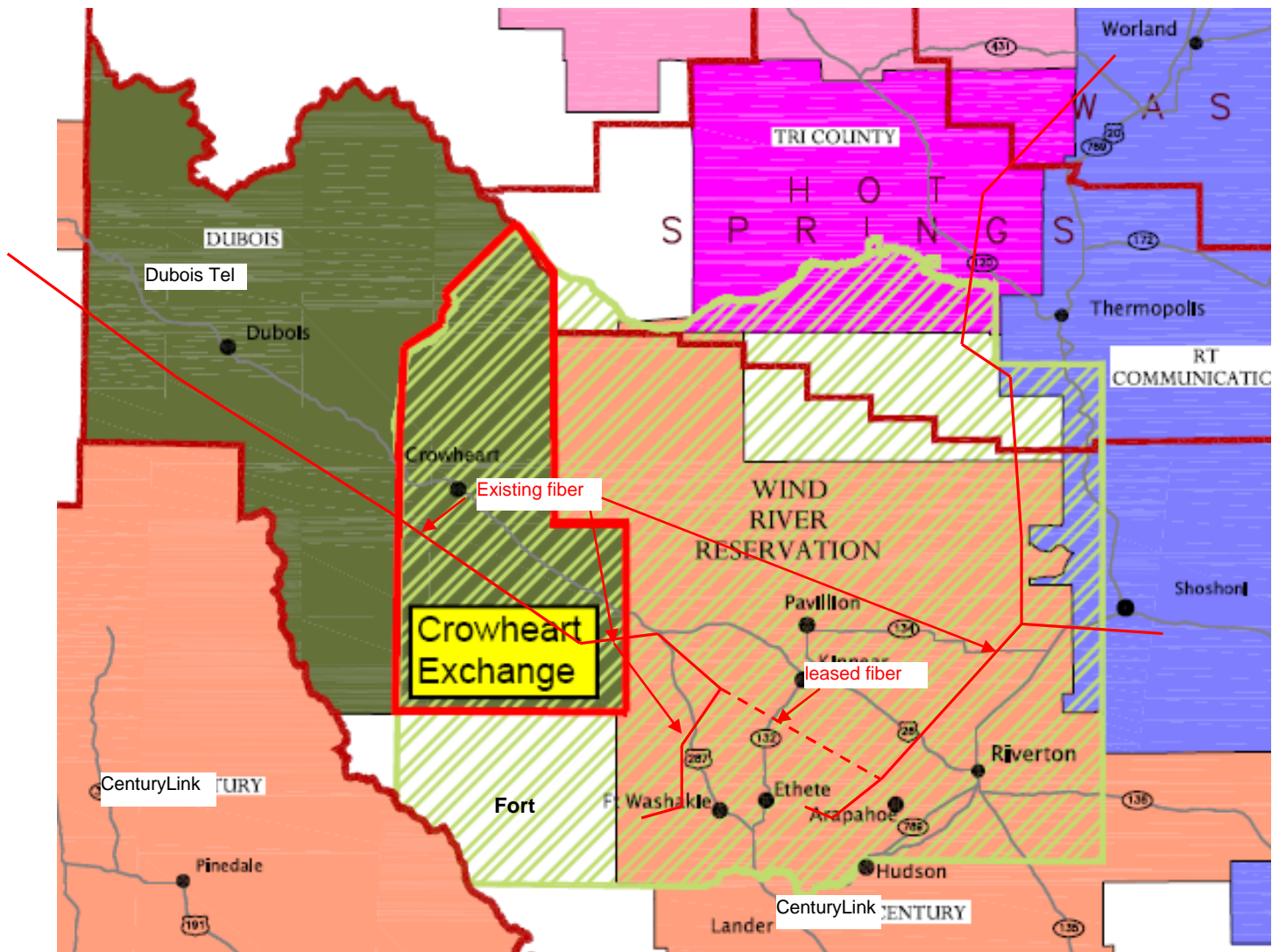


Tribal Engagement Summary 2015-2016

Advanced Communications Technology, INC. (ACT)

The Wind River Reservation (see map below) is approximately 2.2 million acres in size, and is home to the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho Tribes. Reservation land categories include a mixture of Tribal Trust, Tribal Allotted, Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal/ceded, and deeded or fee lands owned mostly by non-Tribal residents. Each Tribe has a ½ undivided interest in all Tribal Trust Lands.



Primary Reservation Communities

Fort Washakie. Ft Washakie is home to most Tribal and Federal government entities serving the Reservation, including the ESBC, JBC, BIA, Indian Health Service (IHS) Clinic/Hospital, Ft Washakie School, Tribal DEQ, USFW, Housing Authorities, Law Enforcement, and various Eastern Shoshone Tribal enterprises. Ft Washakie is about 7 miles from the Eastern Shoshone Tribe's Shoshone Rose Casino.

Ethete. Ethete is home to the NABC, the Wind River Tribal College, Little Wind Casino (Northern Arapaho Tribe), Wind River Indian High School, Ethete Middle School, and various Northern Arapaho Tribal enterprises.

Arapahoe. Arapahoe is home to an IHS clinic/hospital extension, Arapahoe School and various Northern Arapaho Tribal enterprises. Arapahoe is about 5 miles from the Northern Arapaho Tribe's Big Wind Casino. (*note: Arapaho are the "people"; and Arapahoe is the "place".*)

Crowheart. Crowheart serves primarily as a gathering place for rural residents living in the far western part of the Reservation.

The communities of **Kinnear, Pavillion and Riverton** are located on ceded Reservation land. Even though they are located within the exterior boundary of the Reservation, they are not subject to Reservation authority. Riverton (pop est 10,000) is the commercial hub of Fremont County. Many Reservation residents do their shopping in Riverton, seek additional medical attention; and due to a shortage of housing elsewhere on the Reservation, seek housing in Riverton.

Advanced Communications Technology, Inc. Serving Area

Advanced Communications Technology, Inc. (ACT) serves various businesses and Tribal facilities in Fort Washakie, Arapahoe and Ethete. These small communities and areas are all part of the Wind River Reservation, (*see map*).

Tribal Engagement Obligations Ongoing

Since the fiber optic infrastructure was lit in 2006, Advanced Communications Technology (ACT) and Dubois Telephone Exchange (DTE is part of the Range family and serves a small section of the reservation, including the Crowheart Exchange) have continued working with both Tribes to bring Tribal government and services entities on line. A summary of key institutions and locations to date that have fiber optic connectivity and **broadband service** or have **services pending** include:

Fort Washakie

- Joint Tribal Minerals Management (**broadband service**)
- Joint Business Council Headquarters (**broadband service**)
- Eastern Shoshone Business Council Headquarters (**broadband service**)
- Shoshone Tribal Credit Union (**broadband services pending**)
- Frank B Wise Entrepreneurial Center (**broadband service**)
 - Wind River Development Fund
 - Shoshone Tribal Attorney General
 - UWyo outreach
- IHS Headquarters/Hospital (**broadband service**)
- Shoshone Tribal Clinic (**broadband services pending funding availability**)
- BIA Headquarters (**broadband services pending regional request**)
- BIA Law Enforcement (**broadband services pending request**)
- Wind river Dialysis Center (**broadband services pending**)
- Ft Washakie School/Library (**broadband service**)
- Eastern Shoshone Child Support Services (**broadband service**)
- Hines General Store & Shops (**broadband inquiry**)
- CWB&T Branch Banking Service (**broadband inquiry**)
- Morning Star Manor Nursing Home (**broadband service**)
- Tribal Employment Rights Office (TERO) (**broadband service**)
- Tribal Forestry (**broadband services pending request**)

Ethete

- Little Wind Casino (**broadband service**)
- Wind River Tribal college (**broadband service**)
- Northern Arapaho Business Council Headquarters (**broadband service**)
- Wind River Indian High School (**broadband service**)
- Ethete Middle School (**broadband service**)

Arapahoe

- Arapahoe School (**broadband service**)
- IHS Hospital/Clinic extension (**broadband service**)
- St Stephens High School (**broadband service by NATI**)
- NATI (Northern Arapaho Tribal Industries) (**broadband service**)

Crowheart

- Big Wind Hall/Community Center & Library (**broadband service**)
- Crowheart Elementary School (**broadband service**)

Advanced Communications Technology, Inc. (ACT's) Tribal Engagement Record, 2015-2016

ACT and DTE made a commitment during the fiber project through the Reservation, to assist both Tribes and various entities when they have communications questions anywhere on the Reservation. DTE's General Manager routinely visits with Tribal Leaders, the BIA and others who request meetings to talk about communications issues; or via casual drop-in visits when traveling through the Reservation. DTE Engineering and Construction staff serve as primary Tribal contacts when working with ACT to provide telecommunications and broadband services to Tribal Entities outside DTE's Reservation serving area.

2015-mid 2016 Highlights

In February, The Northern Arapaho Tribe (NAT) filed a lawsuit in federal court contending that the BIA and Eastern Shoshone Business Council (ESBC) were undermining the sovereign authority of the NAT (see Exhibit III). Exhibit IV is a response to the lawsuit by the ESBC.

In May 2016, the NAT dismissed their lawsuit against the BIA and members of the ESBC. Lawyers for the BIA are entering into mediation with the NAT to resolve remaining issues.

Heightened antagonism and legal challenges between the two Tribes has brought permitting of various activities on the Reservation to a virtual standstill.

On September 9, 2014, the Northern Arapaho Business Council (NABC) sent a letter to Tribal members announcing the dissolution of the Joint Business Council (see Exhibit I).

On September 29, 2014, the Eastern Shoshone Business Council (ESBC) issued a press release rejecting the dissolution of the JBC (see Exhibit II).

Prior to the September actions by both Tribes, activities on the Reservation were governed by a Joint Business Council (JBC) comprised of individual ESBC and NABC Business Council members. The JBC worked in partnership with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in matters of Trust and Fiduciary responsibilities; and with each other in matters that affected the Tribes individually or jointly.

ACT and DTE understand that any entity proposing a project on the Reservation that affects or benefits one Tribe or both Tribes, must now seek approval and resolution from each Tribe's Business Council separately. What is unclear at this time is the role the BIA and/or each Tribe (individually) may have in granting utility rights of way or licenses.

There may be additional challenges working with each Tribe individually, but ACT remains committed to working with both Tribes to expand access to broadband services.

Routine Activity

- Continue courtesy communications with Adam Patrick Lawson, GM of Wind River Internet, a Northern Arapaho Tribal Industries (NATI) company that provides last mile wireless broadband to businesses and residents of the Wind River Indian Reservation (WRIR).
 - In the fall of 2015, Mr. Lawson visited ACT's corporate office in Sheridan to discuss details of planned construction of their own fiber optic facilities, including interconnect options and additional assistance from ACT.
 - ACT staff, including managerial and technical experts continue to make themselves available to share information about existing facilities on the Reservation that may be useful as NATI constructs their own fiber optic facilities.
- Continued courtesy visits and conversation with John Brown, IT manager for Shoshone Tribe. Provide background of Range Family facilities and services on the Reservation available to assist with Shoshone Tribal technology plans.
- Courtesy visit with Cy Lee, Executive Director of the Wind River Development Fund (WRDF). Discussions about building fiber optics to more Tribal locations.
- DTE's IT Manager volunteers at WRDF's Maker Space 307 and teaches basic electronics courses for the Wind River Institute.
- Continue courtesy meetings and updates with IT managers for Wind River Indian/Ethete Middle School, Fort Washakie Elementary School and Arapahoe School to discuss additional bandwidth needs, help relocate/repair fiber facilities and provide engineering advice for pending new schools construction.
 - Facilitated major reroute of temporary fiber services and placement of permanent fiber facilities for new Fort Washakie school construction

- Assisted with reroutes and assorted technology issues for Ethete Middle School and Wyoming Indian High School
 - Provide maintenance and repair of school owned fiber from Wyoming Indian HS to Wyoming Indian Elementary
- Courtesy and Engineering visits to Ft Washakie (working with DTE) to advise and design service options for Shoshone Tribal Credit Union, Tribal Housing, Shoshone Tribe Clinic, Tribal law enforcement, Wind River Dialysis Center, Morning Star Care Manor, Child Support Services, Hines store and shops, Central Bank & Trust-Fort Washakie Branch. Provided recommendations and alternatives that could save on construction costs. Also recommended Tribal entities ask local wireless company (Wind River Internet) for a bid to provide service.
- DTE General Manager testified before the Wyoming Legislature Select Committee on Tribal Relations in June 2015 about the state of Broadband Connectivity on the Reservation (ACT & Range Family). Discussed difficulty of permitting projects due to dissolution of Joint Business Council.
- Also appearing before the committee was Troy Babbit, State of Wyoming Broadband Coordinator, Department of Enterprise Technology Services, Patrick Adam Lawson, GM Northern Arapaho Tribal Industries and Dave Johnson, Operations Manager with Century Link.
 - Opportunities for visits/updates with Tribal members in attendance included: Cathy Keene, Eastern Shoshone Health Programs Director, Richard Brannon, Northern Arapaho Business Council member and Northern Arapaho Health and Human Services Director, Dean Goggles, Chairman NABC, Darwin St Clair, Chairman ESBC, Leslie Shakespeare, EST Liaison.
- DTE General Manager testified before the Wyoming Legislature Select Committee on Tribal Relations in June 2016 about the state of Broadband Connectivity on the Reservation (ACT & Range Family). Participated in discussions about synergistic efforts between DTE, ACT, Union Wireless and Century Link to work with Tribal communications companies to enable enhanced services to Tribal businesses and residents.
 - Opportunities for visits/updates with Tribal members in attendance included: Patrick Adam Lawson, GM Northern Arapaho Tribal Industries, Richard Brannon, Northern Arapaho Business Council member and CEO of Wind River Family and Community Clinic, and Leslie Shakespeare, EST Liaison.
- Provided general ACT and DTE staff assistance throughout the period for equipment recommendations and configurations, trouble shooting problems, cost estimates for various planning scenarios.
 - With DTE's assistance, constructed fiber facilities to Morning Star Manor and Shoshone Tribal Clinic for improved broadband service.
 - With DTE's assistance, installed wireless Ethernet to TERO office, Hines General Store, Child Support Services and Central Bank & Trust-Ft. Washakie Branch.
- TERO assessments current
- TERO License #2015-00267 (see Exhibit V) and TERO License #2016-00461 (see Exhibit VI)

Summary

ACT's expansion of fiber optic connectivity, beyond DTE's serving area, and across the Wind River Reservation, to the Range Family fiber network necessitated broader participation and dialogue with the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho Tribes. Building trust with the Tribes is a slow and deliberate process. Tribal engagement is a necessary and ongoing process to maintain that trust. In summary, working with the Tribes has created a win-win, for the Reservation, for ACT and for the Range Family of companies.

EXHIBIT I

Northern Arapaho Business Council

P.O. Box 396

Ft. Washakie, Wyoming 82514

Phone: 332-6120 — 332-5006 - 307-856-3461

September 9, 2014



Dear Members of the Northern Arapaho Tribe,

The Northern Arapaho Business Council (NABC) today dissolved the Shoshone and Arapaho Joint Business Council (JBC). It is now the policy of the Northern Arapaho Tribe (NAT) to cooperate with the Eastern Shoshone Tribe (EST) through existing committees or other methods.

This is a proud and historic moment for our Tribe. Eliminating the JBC is a big step toward greater self-government and independence, something the NAT has been working toward for many years.

The JBC was never part of our traditional tribal government. It was created by the federal government for its own convenience. Neither Tribe's General Council approved the JBC. For decades, the JBC has hobbled both tribal governments, created barriers to development, and wasted time that could have been spent on Northern Arapaho issues.

Outsiders used the JBC against the Tribes. For example, some federal agencies used the JBC like the federal government once used the historic treaty councils, to restrict the flow of information to tribal leaders and use internal disagreements and other questionable methods to gain advantage over tribes.

The NAT worked patiently to make this broken system to work. But after more than half a century of JBC dysfunction, the NABC voted to move forward as the sovereign government that it is.

Dissolution of the JBC should take no one by surprise. The Tribe moved its headquarters from Ft. Washakie to Ethete in 1989, established its own housing department in 1996, and established gaming and gaming laws separately from the EST. Removing the yoke of the JBC is just the latest step in a long march toward greater independence and self-government.

Most tribal members will notice little difference in day-to-day government function, except perhaps quicker responses to homesite lease requests and other matters that frequently got stuck in JBC. Joint tribal programs will function with oversight from joint committees and approval from each Business Council.

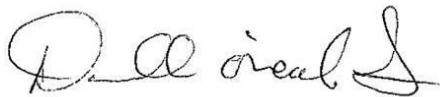
September 9, 2014

Page 2

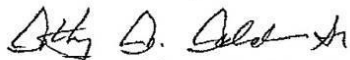
The change will have little impact on federal matters, including the Tribes' application for "Treatment as a State" (TAS) under the Clean Air Act. But perhaps the congressional delegation will stop asking, "Where is the JBC?" when Northern Arapaho leaders request a meeting in private.

Ultimately, the dissolution of JBC will send a powerful message of tribal sovereignty to the federal and state governments. It will improve our chances of success in the future. This is an important moment in Northern Arapaho history. It is a time to celebrate, and to honor the wisdom and hard work of our forebears who made this possible.

Sincerely,



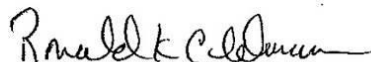
Darrell O'Neal, Sr., Chairman



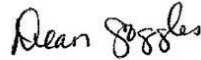
Anthony Addison, Sr., Member



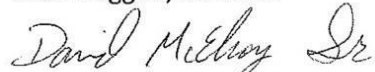
Willard Gould, Member



Ronald K. Oldman, Co-Chairman



Dean Goggles, Member



David McElroy, Sr., Member



EXHIBIT II

*Eastern Shoshone Business Council
P.O. Box 538
Fort Washakie, WY 82514
(307) 332-3532/4932
Fax: (307) 332-3055*

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Eastern Shoshone Tribe Rejects Risky Arapaho Plan

Fort Washakie, WY - September, 29 2014 – Earlier this month the Northern Arapaho Tribe (NAT) announced their resignation from the Shoshone and Arapaho Joint Business Council (JBC), a move that relinquished their management authority of joint resources to the Eastern Shoshone Tribe (EST), and affected the Shoshone Tribe's Sovereign and treaty right to manage Joint resources.

EST received and rejected a proposition from the Northern Arapaho Business Council (NABC) to join NABC in issuing separate Tribal resolutions to approve Joint Business Council actions, without discussion or any communication between the two Tribes. After The Northern Arapaho Tribe abandoned the JBC process over two weeks ago, Eastern Shoshone issued a letter to Northern Arapaho and federal funding partners that EST does not consent to altering the joint-process for JBC actions and doesn't recognize the NAT's proposal for management decisions on joint issues.

"The Shoshone Tribe will decide how and when we make decisions regarding our Sovereignty, Treaty and Reservation interests and we agreed to do that with NAT in the JBC process. Both our predecessors agreed to and operated JBC for over seventy-five years. Now that NAT backed away from their responsibilities, we have no choice but to protect the Eastern Shoshone's interests from waste, fraud, abuse. We will take all necessary steps to preserve our Sovereignty, Treaty Rights, investments, operations and structures," said Shoshone Business Council Chairman Darwin St. Clair Jr. "Our view is the Joint Business Council never was a Joint Powers Board as referred to by the NABC. There is a history of legislative and Sovereign protection that have benefited all tribal members and upheld land, water and air issues that are important to not only Wind River but Indian Country."

EST's concern focuses on the absolute absence of productive and thoughtful planning that the Tribes would need to alter their current structure and still effectively manage joint assets and resources because there are implications across the board. The Eastern Shoshone call NAT's actions ill-conceived and ill-timed, but also contradictory in nature. "NABC announced this 'historic' change and then in the same breath said nothing changes at all," expressed Chairman St. Clair.

Because of the complete lack of communication from NAT and choice to forego government-to-government discussions, EST responds that from what it can gather from NAT's various media releases and the single-page letter SBC received, the Arapaho-proposed changes fail to protect EST's joint resources and interests. "If the Northern Arapaho choose to hire non-

Indians to make decisions for their Tribal Council, that's an internal issue for their government. However, the Shoshones will only make decisions regarding its mutual resources on a government-to-government basis. If the management group Arapaho hires is authorized to bind the Arapaho Tribe in JBC, that's NABC's decision," says SBC Co-Chairman Clinton Wagon. "This process they talk about is barely a plan and it offers no protection to the Eastern Shoshone Tribe."

Because the two Tribes must agree to change their decision making process, and because the NAT resigned from participating in JBC without any formal change, the Eastern Shoshone will maintain the JBC and provide direction, oversight and control over all JBC programs until the Eastern Shoshone Tribe agrees to make any changes.

The Eastern Shoshone Tribe is a federally recognized Tribe and Treaty Tribe of the 1868 Fort Bridger Treaty establishing the Wind River Reservation.

Contact:
Misty Mann - Executive Secretary
Shoshone Business Council
Eastern Shoshone Tribe
Fort Washakie, WY
(307) 332-3532
mistymann@e-shoshone.com

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EXHIBIT III

Northern Arapaho Business Council

P.O. Box 396

Ft. Washakie, Wyoming 82514

Phone: 332-6120 — 332-5006 - 307-856-3461

February 26, 2016



A MESSAGE FROM THE NORTHERN ARAPAHO BUSINESS COUNCIL

In January 1937, the United States Supreme Court (*Shoshone Tribe v. United States*) concluded that the Federal Government had failed to meet its treaty obligations to both the Eastern Shoshone and the Northern Arapaho Tribes. In settlement of those failures, the United States was required to pay the Shoshone for divesting the Tribe of a 50% undivided beneficial interest in the Wind River Indian Reservation. The Shoshones looked upon the presence of the Northern Arapaho as an encroachment of their rights, for which they were entitled to be paid. The Supreme Court recognized that the Northern Arapaho had an "equality of right and privilege" with that of the Shoshone. When the Shoshone Tribe insisted that the Northern Arapaho could not participate in a council to decide about reservation projects, the United States said the Northern Arapaho did indeed have equal rights and can participate in matters affecting the reservation generally. Each time the Shoshone "protested that the Arapahoes were intruders... the [United States] government dealt with the two tribes as lawful occupants and equals." The Shoshone Tribe had no greater rights than the Northern Arapaho.

The United States paid the Shoshone Tribe in full for all of their claims arising from the Northern Arapaho presence on the reservation, which is now the reservation for each Tribe.

This is settled law. It wasn't consistent with the promises made to either Tribe, but the conclusion that both Tribes would remain on the Wind River Reservation, with a 50% beneficial interest to both Tribes was decided by the highest court in the United States.

In 1938, both the Northern Arapaho and Shoshone Business Councils, acting as two separate, independent sovereign Indian Tribes agreed to meet together to discuss the management of shared assets, real estate, minerals and program management which would benefit the membership of both Tribes. This was done for the convenience of the federal government. When the United States tried to push a constitution onto the Tribes, both

rejected it. Now, the Chairman of the Shoshone Business Council argues that the constitution which was rejected by the Shoshone General Council is valid.

In 1995, the Northern Arapaho formed its own housing authority. The Shoshone Tribe sued the Northern Arapaho, arguing that the Northern Arapaho could not form its own housing program and that the Northern Arapaho could not operate independently in matters affecting the Reservation. The Federal Court decided that the Northern Arapaho could form its own housing authority and the Shoshone theory that there was a "common sovereignty" was rejected. The decision ended up benefitting both Tribes.

In 2000, the State of Wyoming argued in the Northern Arapaho gaming case that Wyoming was not required to negotiate with only one of the Tribes on the Reservation; rather they should only be required to negotiate with both Tribes, acting jointly. The Federal Court concluded that the State of Wyoming could be required to negotiate gaming compacts with each Tribe separately.

In 2014, the Northern Arapaho concluded that the Joint Business Council was no longer workable. The joint programs were not being properly managed, and on this, both Business Councils agree. The lease and royalty agreements between the Tribes and oil and gas companies were not being negotiated in the best interests of either Tribe. Decisions about home site leases, farm and pasture leases, range unit leases and other business decisions were not being made in a timely way. Again, on these issues, both Business Councils agree.

Despite the clear legal authority for the Northern Arapaho to dissolve its participation in the Joint Business Council and exercise its own sovereign authority, the Shoshone Business Council and the Bureau of Indian Affairs have worked together to force the Northern Arapaho back into the failed Joint Business Council setting.

The Northern Arapaho have made several unsuccessful attempts to reach a memorandum of agreement (MOU) with the Shoshone to manage shared programs. The Northern Arapaho asked the BIA to assist in bringing the Shoshone to the table to mediate a management solution, all to no success.

Now the BIA has conspired with the Shoshone Business Council to violate Northern Arapaho sovereignty and force the members of the Northern Arapaho Tribe under the

authority of the Shoshone Business Council. The BIA has granted full control over contracts for the shared tribal programs to the Shoshone Council, acting under the name of the former joint council.

The Shoshone Business Council is also attempting to interfere with the Tribal Court. The Courts on the Wind River Reservation have a long history of independence and fairness, no matter which Tribe we belong to. The Shoshone Business Council has unilaterally, and without the permission of the Northern Arapaho, advertised for a variety of job openings, including the job of the long-time and highly respected Chief Judge, who is a member of the Shoshone Tribe.

The Shoshone Tribe, in cooperation with the BIA, has done everything it could to undermine the sovereign authority of the Northern Arapaho Tribe. Now, the Business Council has made a decision to file suit in Federal court to stop a series of illegal and wrong actions by both the BIA and the Shoshone Business Council. This decision was not made lightly, and only after attempting numerous times to reach an acceptable compromise.

Some in the Shoshone Council make the same old arguments they have lost time and again. The Federal Courts know we have an "equality of right and privilege" on this reservation, our home. It is unfortunate, but we must fight to protect our sovereignty and independence.

Dean B. Goggles, Chairman

Ronald K. Oldman, Co-Chair

Darrell O'Neal, Sr., Member

Ben S. Ridgley, Member

Ryan Spoonhunter, Member

Norman P. Willow, Sr., Member

EXHIBIT IV

Eastern Shoshone Tribe Will Continue to Manage Joint Programs and Will Vigorously Defend its Sovereignty

Ft. Washakie, Wyoming February 25, 2016 - The Eastern Shoshone Tribe as a party to the Fort Bridger Treaty of 1868, has sovereign authority to manage the resources and assets of the Shoshone Reservation. Our people have inhabited the Wind River country from time immemorial and our ancestors negotiated with the United States to establish the Warm Valley as a homeland for our people.

Because the federal government failed to uphold its treaty obligations, the Northern Arapaho were settled here. In 1938, the Eastern Shoshone Tribe allowed the Northern Arapaho to participate in the management of the resources of the Shoshone Reservation by creating the Joint Business Council (JBC). On September 10, 2014, the Northern Arapaho Business Council (NABC) withdrew from the JBC, by NABC Resolution No. 2014-428. However, JBC was not dissolved by their action. In their press release it was stated that there would be a "management team" comprised of three individuals who would improve the relations and process for management of jointly owned assets, this process never materialized as the Shoshone Business Council never met with this management team.

After months of grandstanding and assurances from Northern Arapaho leadership that we were "delusional" for maintaining our commitment to the Tribal Law and Order Code, and completion of 638 applications, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) awarded several self-determination contracts to the Shoshone and Arapaho Joint Business Council with management and oversight by the Shoshone Business Council. BIA's award of the contracts and our management of the programs is consistent with the Law and Order Code of the Wind River Indian Reservation.

In 1987 the Shoshone and Arapaho Law and Order Code (SALOC) was adopted by both tribes as the legal document to protect and uphold the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Wind River Indian Reservation. Included in the code are Tribal Court, Fish and Game, Tribal Water Engineer, Environmental Quality Commission, Tribal Employment Rights and other ordinances. The Shoshone and Arapaho Joint Business Council is the body referred to in the SALOC to oversee all aspects of the code.

The Northern Arapaho Business Council and its legal counsel have now challenged the BIA's action and our management of the programs in their latest lawsuit. They seek to maintain the "status quo" and undo any reforms we have made. The status quo for joint programs however is no longer acceptable. A recent BIA review of the Tribal Court and the Joint Finance Office uncovered serious problems. We have responded by adopting corrective action plans that will improve accountability and effectiveness for those programs.

Many land management issues remain at a standstill including homesite leases, farm and pasture leases, business leases, range unit leases and other issues that affect members of both tribes. We, the SBC are willing to meet and address this backlog in our efforts to work in the best interest of tribal members.

We are discouraged that the Northern Arapaho Business Council have completely abandoned the tradition of Indian tribes dealing with one another directly instead of relying on attorneys and lawsuits to do the talking. By filing two recent lawsuits challenging BIA actions they have chosen to surrender their sovereignty to a federal district court in Montana and an Appeals Board in Washington D.C. We still welcome Northern Arapaho Business Council participation at JBC and we are committed to working together in a good way.

Despite the lawsuits and efforts to derail much needed reforms, we will fulfill our obligation and authority to protect, manage and administer all land, resources and assets within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation. The Eastern Shoshone Tribe will provide administrative oversight for the awarded self-determination contracts including the Tribal Court, Tribal Water Engineer and Tribal Fish and Game. The Eastern Shoshone Tribe will continue to explore options for maintaining other programs supported by self-determination contracts and grants.

Chairman Darwin St. Clair, Jr.

Eastern Shoshone Tribe

P.O. Box 538

Ft. Washakie, WY 82514

EXHIBIT V



SHOSHONE & ARAPAHO TRIBES
Fort Washakie, Wyoming 82514



Business License


ISSUED TO

2015-00267

Advanced Communications Technology, Inc.

Issued this 1 day of April, 2015
pursuant to Chapter 17 of the Law and Order Code of the
Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes to conduct business on the
Wind River Reservation in compliance with all applicable laws.

Authorized period: January 01, 2015 to December 31, 2015


Shoshone Tribe
Chairman


Arapaho Tribe
Chairman

EXHIBIT VI



SHOSHONE and ARAPAHO TRIBES

Fort Washakie, Wyoming 82514



ISSUED TO

2016-00461

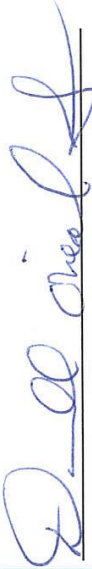
Advanced Communications Tech., Inc.

Issued this 20 day of January, 2016
Pursuant to Chapter 17 of the Law and Order Code of the Shoshone and Arapaho
Tribes to conduct business on the Wind River Reservation in compliance with all
applicable laws.

Authorization Period: January 01, 2016 To: December 31, 2016



Shoshone Tribe
Member



Arapaho Tribe
Member